



Proclamation.

Bombay BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Friday the Fourteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 27th day of June 1820.

HENRY GRAY,
SHERIFF.

at Church,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT on Sunday the 2nd. of July next, the Evening Service will commence at Eight o'Clock, instead of four and be continued at that hour.
WESTRY,
19th June, 1820.

For Freight.

To Muscat, Bushire, and
Bussora.
THE GOOD.

Ship Angelica.

WILL positively sail on the next Springs; for Particulars apply to the Office of Messrs, J. F. Pereira and Sobrinho in Nesbit Lane.
Bombay, 28th June 1820.

Mr. Rozario de Quadros.
HAS FOR SALE

A FEW PIPES, AND IN SIX DOZENS CHESTS,
OF VERY
OLD AND GENUINE
Lisbon Wine,
LATELY IMPORTED
FROM BENGAL
WHICH MAY BE HAD
AT HIS GODOWN
IN MEADOWS STREET NO. 35.
Bombay, 28th June 1820.

Lugrin & Watson.

BEg to assure the friends of the late firm and the public in general, that the most punctual and unremitting attention to their future favors will, they hope, ensure them that liberal support which the late firm has enjoyed during so long a period.
Bombay 1st June 1820.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the partnership subsisting between Mr. Henry Wooler and Mr. Francis Lugrin under the firm of Wooler and Co. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business in future will be carried on by Mr. Francis Lugrin and Mr. John Watson under the firm of.

Lugrin & Watson.

Bombay, 31st May 1820.

Mr. Henry Wooler

TAKES this opportunity of giving his most grateful thanks to the Civilians, Military and other establishment for their very liberal support during a period of twelve years, trusts all those persons indebted to late concern (who can do it to their convenience) will remit the amount of their debts as early as possible, his residence in this country entirely dependent upon their collection.
Bombay, 31st May 1820.

HORSES.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Grey Coach Horses, perfectly steady, and well inclined. Collar, stand fifteen hands high, four years old, and the other four years old, and the other four years old. For further particulars see ground, Bombay, June 28.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC
Auction.

ON THE PREMISES AT MAZAGON,
On Thursday the 6th of July next,

THE valuable property of Major W. P. TUCKER, Deputy Quarter Master General proceeding to Bengal, consisting of Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and China Wares, a Piano Forte and Harp, Horses, Carriage, Buggy, Books, Liquors, &c. &c. Catalogues and further particulars will be published previous to the day of sale.
Bombay, 28th June 1820.

To Admirers of the Fine Arts

This present Wednesday.

John Yeates,
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC
Auction.

A VALUABLE collection of fine Oil Paintings on Canvas, the subjects will be found interesting, and the execution superior. Such a collection has probably never before been exhibited in this country.

N. B. The Pictures and description, are ready for public inspection
The sale to commence at Twelve o'clock precisely.

Apollo House, June 28.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

For

A N...
lined with
fine Cob...
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anied by a certified copy of the confirmed proceed-
of the Committee; and such bill the Military Au-
ditor General is authorized to pass without further re-
ference to the Government.

17th June 1820.

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Early on Wednesday morning, the 7th instant, at the house of J. C. Morris Esq. in the 24th year of his age, William Hardy Esq. Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment of the Cholera Marbus.

EUROPE.

THE MONTH OF MARCH.

MARRIED.

On Saturday last, at St. Mary's Islington, William Scott Harvey, of Londonderry, Esq. to Jessie Mary, third daughter of Charles Roberts, Esq. of his Majesty's Receipt of Exchequer.

On Friday, the 10th inst. Henry Birkbeck, Esq. of Norfolk, to Jane, second daughter of Joseph Gurney, Esq. of Lakenham-grove, near Norwich.

On Friday, the 9th inst. at Leamington, near Warwick, John Atterton, Esq. son of the late Joseph Atterton, Esq. of Portland place, to Augusta, daughter of the late Thomas Neville, Esq. and grand daughter to Daniel Dupper, Esq. of St. James's-street.

On Thursday last, at West Tinnerley, by the Rev. Harry Lee, Fellow of New-college, Oxford, Henry Hestley, Esq. of Bishbridge, in this county, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the Rev. Alexander Thistlethwayte.

On Thursday, the 9th inst. at Hampstead church, by the Rev. Dr. White, Edward Frederick Jacobs, Esq. of Riga, to Catherine Eliza, eldest daughter of George Todd, Esq. of Belsaye, Hampstead.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst. Mrs. Thomas Tindal, of Aylesbury, Bucks, of a son.

On the 10th inst. the lady of Charles D. Gordon, Esq. of Denmark-hill, of a daughter.

On Wednesday last the 8th inst. the lady of John Savory Impey, Esq. of a son.

DIED.

On Tuesday the 10th inst. at his brother's house, Northaw, Herts, Nathaniel Gould, Esq. of Manchester, in the 64th year of his age.

On Saturday morning, between the hours of 12 and 1, at his house in Newman-street, in the 82d year of his age, Benjamin West, Esq. the venerable President of the Royal Academy; he expired without a struggle.

On Saturday, in Spring-gardens, Mrs. Robert Lumley.

On Wednesday the 8th inst. at Hanbury, in the county of Worcester, aged 74, the Rev. W. Burslem, many years rector of that parish.

On Friday last, Thomas, youngest son of Mr. John Pugh, of King's-road, Bedford-row, aged 18.

On Saturday morning, the 11th inst. Francis Peter, only son of Mr. George Macfarlane, of Bishopscote-street, aged 11 months and 13 days.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst. Frances, the wife of John Adams, of 79, in the Strand.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy Rs. As. 6 per Cent. Loan Procs. Rs. As. Sell
Pie. 2 4 } Treasury Notes Premium } 2 6

Discount BANK OF ENGLAND. 5 per Cent
of Exchange, 4
Interest on Loans of Deposit, - - - 4

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT. CALCUTTA. [DRAW.]
25 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2 6
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 87 a 93
Madras ditto, per 100 Star Pagodas, . . . 331

COTTON.—Advices from the interior state, very little alteration to have taken place in markets there—at Mirzapore, there appears to be nothing doing; at Bogwanga, the price had declined about 8 Annas, and the stock had decreased about 12,000 Maunds—nothing of consequence has been done here for the last fortnight—Cutchoura of fair quality has been brought to Market during the Week, but no offer within 3 at 4 Rupees of our former rate—could be procured for it, intending purchasers appearing disposed to keep back till the Market is better supplied, which must be the case in three or four Weeks when the direct communication with the Interior will be open—at present the price is entirely nominal—We therefore refrain from giving a quotation.

GINGER.—The stock of this is large, but it has experienced a slight improvement.

OPIUM.—Is enquired after, and has advanced about 15 Rupees on our former rates.

PIECE GOODS.—The alterations in these are not very material, but the Market generally has declined a little.

SALT PETRE and SUGAR.—The demand has fallen off a little and prices have rather declined.

INDIGO.—The quantity of this remaining is so limited that we have discontinued our quotations of it—the little that is now in the market will readily fetch our former rates.

Calcutta June 1.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

The following is an extract of a Letter addressed to us from the New Anchorage, dated May 30.

"A little before 4 o'clock p.m. yesterday, a severe squall from the N.W. commenced, accompanied by torrents of rain, tremendous flashes of thunder, and lightning most awful. At twenty minutes past four, the lightning struck the fore royal mast of the Exmouth, and shivered the mast to the gun-deck, in a thousand pieces, struck down, and dreadfully burnt several of the crew, and most providentially was conducted out of the hawseholes by the attracting power of the Iron chain cable, by which she was moored, to which fortunate circumstance is entirely to be attributed the preservation of the ship from blowing up,—her hold being full of Saltpetre."

[Calcutta Journal June 1st.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Brig Helen, Captain Kemp, from Padang, was lying in Madras Roads when the gale of the 8th May came on. The Commandant, second Officer, Syrang, and two Sea-unnies, the most efficient part of the ship's company were on shore. Mr. Kemp, the Chief Officer, slipped the cable, and stood out to sea: during the night, the vessel lost all her masts, bowsprit, wheel, and stern boat, with one Sea-unny in her. The long boat was washed out of the chocks, and killed Mr. Kemp, Chief Officer, the only European on board. When the violence of the gale abated, the Burrah Tindle, Abdul-lah Peer, cleared the wreck, and rigged jury masts; with a few spare Spars which were on board.

Five days afterwards, a Danish ship was fallen in with, and the crew were desired to stand in shore which they did, and sent two people on a Kattamaran. On the 10th, they returned on board without any success, or obtaining any information. The Tindle made the best of his way along shore to Balasore Roads, and took a Pilot on board, on the 22d instant, and was towed into Kedge-ree by the Eliza, Pilot vessel, in her distressed condition. The Helen is laden with bale goods and pepper. The bales and cargo are insured in Calcutta exclusively.

Accounts from Coringa report a rival at that place, on the evening of the 11th instant of the Surveying Vessel Sophia, Captain Court. It will be collected that the Sophia sailed two weeks ago from Calcutta, with the Minto, in order to ascertain the existence or non-existence of the Bale of Cotton Rock. They had a pleasant passage to the position in which this supposed danger is usually laid down, and cruized in all directions in quest of it, but without success. On the evening of the 2d instant they parted company and on the following day the Sophia experienced the commencement of a weather. On the 4th a brisk gale, but on the afternoon of the 6th it became a perfect hurricane, proceeding in violence any thing the oldest seaman in the vessel had ever known. On the 7th and 8th with unremitting violence. On the 9th the gale began to lessen, and on the 10th they were able to open the hatches. During the extreme violence of the weather the vessel was in a very perilous situation, however she escaped with less injury than might have been apprehended.

Madras.

Yesterday evening the Honorable Company's Ship Thomas Coutts, Captain Majoribanks, anchored in the Roads from Bombay, having on board The Honorable Sir Thomas Munro, K. C. B. and Lady Munro.

Sir Thomas Munro landed this morning at the Sea Gate under Salutes of 19 Guns from the Fort St. George Battery, and from the Ship: and immediately proceeded to the Government House in the Fort attended by many of the principal Gentlemen of the Settlement—and thence in the Governor's Carriage escorted by the Body Guard, to the House prepared for the temporary accommodation of His Excellency and Family.

Passengers on the Coutts.—Mrs. Smith, Major Powell, and Major Carfrae.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 10th June 1820.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Honorable the Governor in Council in the Public Department, 10th June 1820.

Major General Sir Thomas Munro, K. C. B. being arrived, the Commission of Government from the Honorable the Court of Directors, bearing date the 6th December 1819, appointing him to be Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George and its Dependencies, and Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. & G. C. B. together with John Hodgson, Esq. and George Stratton, Esq. to be Counsellors of the said Presidency,—is read.

The usual Oaths having been administered to Major General Sir Thomas Munro, he takes his seat as Governor under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of Fort St. George.

The separate Commission appointing Major General Sir Thomas Munro, to be Commander in Chief of the Fort and Garrison of Fort St. George and of the Town of Madras, is also read.

The Board also have before them the Honorable Company's Letter to the Public Department, dated the 18th inst. appointing William Munro, Esq. Provisional Counsellor for the Presidency; and this appointment has immediate effect, with the return of John Hodgson, Esq. from England.

Ordered that the Commission be issued, and the Guard be ordered to the Government on the occasion of the return of John Hodgson, Esq. from England.

Whereas Munro, Kn. G. C. B. Honorable

and respective as Council

Next followed the curious (and, to us Englishmen, rather singular) exhibition, of one gentleman reading to the Chamber the written oration of another. It was M. Rouchon who gave his obstetrical aid to his instance, and delivered the speech of M. Cardonne, the latter being too much indisposed for the exertion. M. Cardonne concluded a sort of mediatory harangue by recommending some additional clauses to the project; one limiting the period of imprisonment to 5 months, after which the ordinary course of justice should be resumed in favour of each individual—another, confining the space, throughout which the new power demanded by Ministers should operate, to the town which formed the chief seat of the Royal residence, and to places within the radius of 20 myriameters from the said residence. General Foy, in a long and animated speech, opposed the passing of the projet de loi. "Let not posterity reproach us (cried the General) with sacrificing the liberties of France for a heretofore to the memory of a Prince of the House of Bourbon. State policy forbids it—French honour revolts at it—Justice trembles at it—I vote for the rejection of the projet de loi." M. Delory was for granting the authority of arrest to Ministers, only in cases of plots against the King and Royal Family. He proposed to withhold it where the ground of accusation was a conspiracy "against the State." This proposition was supported by M. Courvoisier in a speech of great dignity and eloquence, which he concluded by deprecating the frightful latitude of power that was called for by the ministry, and recommended by the report of the committee. The debate was then adjourned to the morrow.

The Times March 11.

THE ARMY.

The 55th Regiment of Foot passed through Exeter this week, on their route from Plymouth to Shropshire.—Exeter Gazette.

Colonel Bastard's Regiment of Yeomanry already amount to 427 approved men, and recruits are daily making for the standard. Mr. Tudor, of Tonnes, is to be Adjutant; Mr. Ford, of Plymouth, Paymaster; and Mr. Luscombe, of Plympton, Surgeon.—Idem.

Tuesday morning last, four companies of the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion marched from the Castle for Ayr.—Edinburgh Paper.

[The Courier, Feb. 13.

Extracts from the London Gazette, Whitehall, Oct. 21, 1819.—The following officers whose names were omitted in former Gazettes, Companions of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath:—

Lieut.-col. J. F. Ewart, 67th foot, late of Royal York Rangers.

Lieut. col. W. Robinson, 24th foot.

Maj. T. Ambury, Bengal Engineers.

Oct. 29, 1819.—The nomination of Lieut. col. W. Morrison, Artillery Madras Establishment, to be a Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, as published in the Gazette of the 17th inst. does not take place; it appearing that the rank held by him is official and temporary, and that his permanent rank is only that of captain.

February 29th.

ELECTIONS.

A meeting of the friends of Sir C. Cote was yesterday at Pyle, which was most respectable and numerously attended, and 19,700l. subscribed to support his return in Parliament (Feb. 12.)

Members for Lord and the county of Devon, and the county of Cornwall. Members are the

Mr. Dell has offered his resignation of this county. Mr. Quinn and Fitz-

Certainly a contest; Mr. Lord Gort and the Corporation bringing in Major Vere-

There will not, we believe, be the representation of

No opposition to Mr. Mackenham, the present

It is said that one or two may present themselves for present Members are Bruen

The Derry Paper for this county.

Candidates, it is besides the present

have not heard that to dis-seat Mr. Per-

Newport co-

County Cavan.—Mr. Sanderson offers himself for the county. The present Members are and Barry.—(Dublin Evening Post 10.)

A new Novel of Coincidence; or, The sayers, is executed with such ability, and such talents for that species of composition, that we doubt not it will be sufficiently encouraged by the public, to justify the Author's presence in a branch of literature, for which he is well suited.

(The New Times Feb. 15.

SHERIFF PARKINS'S ACCOUNT OF HIS RECEPTION AT COURT.

After the 31st of January, and during the regretted indisposition of the King, I made a point of once, and sometimes twice a-day, inquiring personally at the Palace respecting his Majesty's health, until Saturday night, 26th February, when his pleasure was officially made known to me, as one of the Sheriffs, to attend his Majesty at three o'clock on Sunday last, on which day I went to Carlton-palace in due form, and was, some time afterwards followed by my colleague, where we had the honour of an audience of three or four minutes. The King received us alone, standing; during which my colleague read, rather indistinctly, from a card, that the Sheriffs had waited upon his Majesty to know his pleasure when he would receive the addresses from the city of London, to which his Majesty, with that polite manner for which he is so justly celebrated, graciously answered, that he would receive the addresses on the morrow (Monday), at four o'clock, by deputation.

My colleague, who seemed not fully to understand his Majesty, though he clearly expressed himself, was about to ask another question respecting the addresses, when his Majesty repeated, that he would receive them both by deputation on the morrow, at four o'clock, and immediately turned to a gentleman who had entered the room with us, and shook him cordially by the hand. We then retired.—During this short interview, I stood within two yards in front of his Majesty, and viewed him with particular attention; and it was with infinite satisfaction that I perceived him to look uncommonly well, considering the unparal-

leled trials he has been recently doomed to endure, in both body and mind. His Majesty carried himself with great firmness and dignity; his clothes fitted him better than is usual on leaving a sick room; his limbs retained their usual fine proportion; and his eye retained all its wonted vivacity; so that, with all due respect to his Majesty's physicians, I beg leave to differ from them in respect to his Majesty's health and constitution, & repeat the opinion to the world, which I gave to the citizens, assembled in the council-room, "that I think his Majesty is one of the most robust looking men of his age in the kingdom; and I hope, for its benefit, that God will long preserve his life, and confound his enemies, if he has any either private or public." That the friends of our free constitution, and of good order, will, during a popular reign, reap the advantage of a prior understanding of the facts of his Majesty's health, is a matter of course.

HAIR-PAY

THE Principle of His Majesty's Navy, do That in pursuance of the Prince Regent's Order of the 30th July 1820, the following are the Emoluments received by Naval Officers in the said Half-Pay, and the portions mentioned in the Admiralty Office, the following are the Emoluments which will, in future, be paid prior to the payment of such Officers do, or do not, employ:

AFFIDAVIT No. I.—Form of Naval Officers holding Civil Employments, exceeding Three and not more than Four Times the amount of Half-Pay of their Rank.

I do swear, that I have not between the day of and the day of any Naval Place, or any Employment of Profit, in any Naval Department under His Majesty, nor any Civil Place or Employment of Profit under His Majesty exceeding the highest rate of Half-pay of their Rank.

* Here specify the Civil Appointment or Place. † Here state the annual amount of three times the highest rate of Half-pay attached to the rank, in virtue of which the Officers receive Half-pay.

The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence. Sworn before me, at this day of The Magistrate to sign his Name here.

AFFIDAVIT No. II.—Form of Affidavit for Naval Officers holding Civil Employments, not exceeding Three Times the amount of the highest Rate of Half-pay of their Rank.

I do swear, that I had not between the day of and the day of any Naval Place, or any Employment of Profit, in any Naval Department under His Majesty, nor any Civil Place or Employment of Profit under His Majesty exceeding the highest rate of Half-pay attached to the rank, in virtue of which the Officers receive Half-pay.

The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence. Sworn before me, at this day of The Magistrate to sign his Name here.

AFFIDAVIT No. III.—Form of Affidavit for Naval Officers not holding any Civil Employment.

I do swear, that I had not between the day of and the day of any Naval Place, or any Employment of Profit, in any Naval Department under His Majesty, nor any Civil Place or Employment of Profit under His Majesty exceeding the highest rate of Half-pay attached to the rank, in virtue of which the Officers receive Half-pay.

The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his Place of Residence. Sworn before me, at this day of The Magistrate to sign his Name here.

YORK COUNTY MEETING.

YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

A meeting of the nobility gentry, clergy, and freeholders of this county, took place at the Castle-yard to-day, pursuant to a requisition addressed to the Sheriff for that purpose, in order to take into consideration the propriety of presenting an address to his Majesty, of condolence on the death of our late la-

mented Sovereign George III., and also of congratulation on his Majesty's accession to the throne.

At about half-past 11 the High Sheriff was on the hustings, at which time a most respectable, though not very numerous, body of gentlemen were assembled. It could not be expected that the meeting would be very crowded, in consequence of the asizes, and the election in the city. Among the nobles we noticed Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Lascelles, Milton, and Wortley, most of the Grand Jury, and several respectable individuals. The High Sheriff opened the business of the meeting, the object for which they had been called together. He then read, after

presenting himself, a short address of condolence. His Majesty's death, he said, was a great loss to the country, and he trusted that the friends of our free constitution, and of good order, would, during a popular reign, reap the advantage of a prior understanding of the facts of his Majesty's health, is a matter of course.

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py, and that it was a strict adherence to the principles of our glorious constitution. His Lordship then moved the address. It expressed deep regret at the loss of our late lamented Sovereign, and a warm congratulation on the accession of his Majesty George IV., to which it added a confidence that those principles of the glorious Revolution, which placed his illustrious family on the throne of these countries, would be strictly adhered to in his reign.

Lord Lascelles stood forward to second the address. He was, he observed, happy in having an opportunity of agreeing with the noble lord who moved the address. In that address he most fully concurred, as also in every word of the speech which the noble lord had delivered. Indeed, if there were any little shades of difference between them, as to minor points, he would not urge them on an occasion where it was desirable that there should be the most perfect unanimity. He fully agreed with the noble lord in admitting the great benefits and blessings of an hereditary monarchy; and in the instances to which the noble lord had referred, of a disputed claim to the crown, the people of England, in making the choice they had, had acted in the manner that was most conducive to the prosperity of the country and the permanency of the constitution. With that part of the address which expressed regret for the loss of our late beloved monarch every man in the country must concur; for, independently of his excellence as a Sovereign, there was not, he thought, a more virtuous, upright, or honest individual in existence. Indeed, it would be difficult to supply his place. In the address of congratulation on the accession of his present most gracious Majesty he was satisfied the meeting would heartily concur. It was rather late to be sure; but then that was occasioned by the great extent of the country, and the delay which must always occur in having the notices given for a meeting. Addresses of this kind were not to be considered upon as matters of course. He, however, did not view them in that light. He considered this address as a renewal of their allegiance to their sovereign by the whole country as one body. It was a solemn profession on one end of the kingdom to the other. Indeed, the present was a moment when it became all ranks and classes to rally round the throne and the constitution, and this the more firmly in proportion to the attempts which were made in many places to alienate the minds of the lower orders from their allegiance to God, to the constitution, and the laws. (Hear, hear.)

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Thanks were then voted to the Sheriff, after which the meeting separated.

[The Times,---March 13.]

THE COURIER AND THE TIMES.

The contemplated increase of the Civil List makes no inconsiderable talk. The other journals treat of the subject, and the Courier denies our statement; so that there would be sufficient reason for believing it true, even if it had before rested only on surmise and conjecture. The public, however, need have no doubt of the fact, that the increase of which we have spoken is projected. But we are still called upon to produce our authority. To this we answer, it will be time enough to do so when we find that we have been wilfully and maliciously misled by that authority—a discovery which we are not likely to make on the present occasion: and this, our practical doctrine of exposing authorities, may serve to explain an old transaction, which was, indeed, sufficiently explained at the time. But we would advise the Courier to be cautious of what he says upon that subject, otherwise he may do what he is very apt to do—he may get his friends into a scrape, or at least lay them under yet additional obligations to us for our forbearance. However,

they certainly are not to blame for such a journalist's stupidity: it was only when they attempted to sacrifice us to the malignant passions of one whom themselves had provoked, that we turned round and bent our bow both against the new idol which they were striving to set up, and them its worshippers: and like the Theban bard, "we possess more arrows of the same kind in our quiver, when we find a worthy enemy, which the Courier is not in himself, but which others might be, if fighting in his column."

The Courier says we know nothing about the hereditary revenues; that is, because he knows nothing. We shall disprove the imputation, as belonging to us, by stating a fact or two respecting them. When James II. abdicated the Crown, the nation of course, by its representatives, took possession of the hereditary revenues. It assigned a Civil List to William III.; but it is evident that that King had no right to what were called the hereditary revenues, because he was not heir. Neither could any of his successors possess any such right, and for the same cause. Whether the Civil List were constituted wholly or in part of what had been called the hereditary revenues, was of no consequence: that Civil List was assigned the Monarch on the throne by Parliament, and he had nothing to give in exchange for it—for he possessed nothing by right in this country. Since the death of the last of the Pretenders branch, the question may have seemed to alter: but we ask, does the present Sovereign claim as lineal representative of the Stuarts, or as successor of William III.? If the latter, he can have no right which William did not possess. And if he claims the hereditary revenues, as heir to the Stuarts, he will of course take them with all the constitutional burdens to which they were liable, among which the ordinary maintenance of the army and navy were two.

We have entered into this argument in consequence of an article in a respectable evening paper. The positions of the author we nevertheless think erroneous. The King of England does not possess any thing here by a title similar to that by which the Duke of Devonshire claims his estate. His Majesty possesses his income by a title much more honourable, and, we trust, more constitutional, than any assignment of a people, attached to him by principle and duty to that form of government of which he is the head, and grateful for the blessings which they have enjoyed under it during the reigns of his predecessors.

The Courier says, that our mention of the projected increase of the Civil List occasioned a great bustle in Downing-street. He assigns us various friends, and even patrons, as may suit his purpose, without regard to truth or consistency. Sometimes we are in unison with Cobbett, the bone-merchant, that rascal whom we have so exposed; then we are the dependents of one of the City candidates whom we never mention except in the just recital of occurrences in which he bears a part. Hunt also, whom the Courier would have had cut to pieces, is another of our friends, and therefore we may infer that the same journal would murder us also. However, that our friends and enemies may be no more mistaken, we shall tell the Courier who and what they are. Stupidity and corruption are our only enemies; whilst our friends are those of virtue and religion, of liberty and the constitution; and therefore we thrive, and are esteemed, both at home and abroad, to that degree which so excites the enmity and malice of the Courier and other journals, conducted on less honourable principles.

[The Times,---March 13.]

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

The polling proceeded on Saturday with rather greater alacrity than on either of the two preceding days. The following handbill was circulated among the crowd around the hustings, by the committee of Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse:

"Burdett and Hobhouse.—Electors, you are earnestly requested to give Mr. Lamb a patient hearing. Hear what he addresses to you, let him defend him-

[Continued in the Supplement.]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

(Continued from the last Page.)

self before you who are his peer, and having heard him, but not until you have heard him, judge of his fitness to represent you; and pronounce your verdict accordingly. By order of the Committee, S. Brooks, Chairman."

Committee-room Rainbow Coffee-house, March 11."

At 4 o'clock the following was announced to be the state of the poll:—

Sir F. Burdett . . . 1026
Mr. Hobhouse . . . 944
Mr. Lamb . . . 607

When these numbers were exhibited, the majority in favour of the two first-mentioned candidates was hailed by the crowd with loud acclamations.

Mr. Jones Burdett then stepped forward, and said, that he was sorry to be under the necessity of announcing to the electors the indisposition of Sir Francis Burdett. His cold was so extremely bad, that if he were present, it would have been impossible for him to make himself audible. His absence, therefore he trusted, would be attributed to the only cause which could have withheld him from appearing on the hustings [Cheers.] He desired, on his own account, to be permitted to congratulate the electors on the situation of the poll. The advantage they had gained that day, he trusted, would enable them to bring the contest to a successful and triumphant result. He could not let this opportunity pass without offering his humble, but warm and sincere thanks to Mr. Hobhouse, who had so zealously ad-

vised him, and who had so ably supported his cause. He then proceeded to read a long and elaborate speech, in which he dwelt on the importance of the occasion, and on the necessity of a reform in the House of Commons. He concluded by saying, that he trusted the electors would be satisfied with the result of the poll, and that he would be happy to see them in the House of Commons, to see the fruits of their wisdom and courage. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lamb next presented himself, and was received with strong marks of disapprobation by the greater part of the immense assembly in front of the hustings. The disinclination to hear him, however, was by no means so obstinate as formerly, and, accordingly, the uproar soon subsided. He returned thanks to his opponents for the courtesy they had exercised in requesting for him a patient hearing, but if the assembly were even disposed to attend to his recommendations, he had very little to say, (a laugh,) and therefore should not occupy their attention for any great length of time. He could not but regret the absence of the worthy Baronet, whose indisposition had been announced, for he confessed there was a certain satisfaction in speaking after him. (Cries of "Bravo!") There was always pleasure in listening

to his speeches, adorned as they were with eloquence; and, besides, he fairly grappled with an argument: he candidly represented what his opponent said, and fairly and honourably censured what he did not approve, without taking any mean advantage. (Loud cheers.)

With regard to Mr. Hobhouse, he was prepared to make the same declaration, and therefore he should be perfectly contented to let his speech stand on its own merits, without any comment. (Groans, and cries of "You are right.") At least those parts in which there was a difference between them, for what greater part of that gentleman's observations he entirely concurred, and what part he had listened with the greatest satisfaction. With respect to the matters which had polled, he begged to assure the electors that he was not undismayed as ever. He still retained the same confidence as to the result of this contest. (One of the crowd exclaimed, "Then you have a cursed deal of assurance.") He admitted that he and he believed it was very necessary those hustings (bravo, and laughter); and he also believed that it was not confined to him alone. (Laughter.) The majority of Mr. Hobhouse on that day, he was less than on either of the former days; and he had no doubt when his (Mr. Lamb's) friends came forward, the hon. gent. was not surprised by a tumult of disapprobation.) He was not surprised that his opponents would, nevertheless, declare themselves his friends, and that his friends would come forward, and support him. (Groans, and hisses.) Mr. Hobhouse had told them on a former day to let his (Mr. Lamb's) canvassers go about with this question, "Will you vote for a man who says that the House of Commons is the constitutional representative of the people, or for a man who holds a contrary doctrine?" He readily met Mr. Hobhouse on that point. He was willing that his canvassers should put this question, for he was ready to stand or fall with the constitution, such as it was. He was ready to stand by the constitution with all its defects, rather than he would concur with the illegal attempts which might be made out of doors to effect a reform which was calculated rather to destroy altogether than to amend it. He would consent to no reform but such as was brought about by legal and constitutional means. (Loud disapprobation was here expressed by an individual in the crowd; when a Mr. Hector Campbell, who stood near Mr. Lamb, exclaimed, "We want no Cato street conspiracies.") This created considerable uproar and hisses. Mr. Lamb, in continuation, begged to ask, if the House of Commons were the infamous and corrupt body which the hon. baronet (Sir Francis Burdett) had described, how it came to pass that both himself and Mr. Hobhouse were so anxious to obtain a seat in such an assembly? (Cries of "Because they mean to reform it.") Did they indulge the Quixotic hope that their eloquence would enable them to persuade that corrupt house to reform itself, and this too after they had told them, day after day, that it never would reform itself? If the house would not reform itself, where was the consistency of their wishing to sit in it? If Mr. Hobhouse had any consistency, it was not in the house that he should seek to reform it, but out of it, at the head of those gentlemen who were to effect reform by pulling the ears of its members. (Hisses, and some cries of "All fair.") It was hardly to be expected that those who would incite, or rather hunt, the people to insult the members of the House of Commons, would be themselves anxious

to obtain a seat in that assembly. (Loud hisses.) He then proceeded to read a long and elaborate speech, in which he dwelt on the importance of the occasion, and on the necessity of a reform in the House of Commons. He concluded by saying, that he trusted the electors would be satisfied with the result of the poll, and that he would be happy to see them in the House of Commons, to see the fruits of their wisdom and courage. (Cheers.)

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ned some time ago at Covent Gard- en. [Laughter and great applause.] It seemed indeed that the hon. gent. wished again to rehearse that farce upon the hustings. (Laughter.) As to the three causes which Mr. Lamb had assigned for the success which his (Mr. H. H. H.) cause had met with—namely, the support of the press, the support of the people, and the support of the Government—these are not like Cerberus, three-headed, but like a single-headed monster, one and the same. (Loud laughter and some further pointed and contradictory political remarks.) Mr. Lamb had at different times concluded with—

“Vile neuter, in their midst,
“Are neither fish, nor flesh,
(Loud applause.)

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM
DATED FEBRUARY 21ST
“Two thousand National troops entered the city of Algiers in the highest spirits, when they fell in with the King's troops, they were met by the commander of the National Army, issued this place, dated the 31st of January 1st instant, thanking the inhabitants in the enthusiastic manner in which they received his troops, with regularity respecting the trade. Provisions were free of duty. Monopoly of tobacco ceased, and it is to be admitted, paying one real duty per pound. The port of Algiers is at present blockaded by three ships of war. The first division of the National troops is still here. O'Donnell, with a small force of 1,500 men, cavalry and infantry, is arrived at St. Roque; and the National Army has been reinforced to 3,500 men, but there is at present no disposition to attack. The gates of Cadiz were, on the 25th ult. at night, for some time actually in possession of the National troops, who were at length subdued, and a small number of them taken prisoners and sent to Ceuta; but few lives were lost.”

[The New Times, March 1.]

The advices from Spain in these Papers state, that an attack was made on the Insurgents on the 4th February, by the gun-boats of Cadiz, and of the squadron, which, it is said, obliged the revolted troops to abandon some points where they were employed in erecting batteries. It is also stated, but how truly we know not, that the Insurgents, who had proceeded to Algeiras under Riego, were obliged to fall back on Verger de la Frontera, in order to regain the Isla de Leon, but were prevented by the Royalist troops; and also, that in consequence of this interruption, 300 of them deserted their leader. The Cortadura is stated to be at present an impregnable fortress; it is furnished with 51 pieces of artillery, and a large body of Royalist troops, principally belonging to the Marine, who are commanded by a naval Captain, called Joseph Primo Rivera. The Madrid Gazette of the 15th announces, that the schooner Encantadora, will leave Cadiz on the 25th February with Government and private correspondence for all parts of America.

MARCH 3.

which we received of an alarming nature in the West, to have been rendered more formidable by their audacity. The candidates are zealous, their constituents are perhaps the latter look for a change. Yesterday was the fourth day's polling, and the numbers for the first candidate were nearly a thousand and they were the same day at the election in 1818. We were therefore induced to press our intimation yesterday, by informing the great body of people who yet remain behind, that if they do not come forward, they may rest assured that the close of the election the hustings will be in a great degree inaccessible.

It appears to be losing in the present contest, and accounts from other places, yesterday from Portsmouth and elsewhere, that they have lost three members in these boroughs, Admiral Cockburn having been replaced by Admiral Boscawen in the former borough; and Messrs. KITT and NEWTON by the popular candidates, Messrs. LENNARD and HALDIMAND, in the latter.

Yesterday the Duke of York dined with Mr. and Mrs. Coutts and a select party; among them was Lord Erskine. — *Court Newsman.*

It is stated in an Edinburgh paper of Tuesday, that a letter had been received from the Lord Advocate, from the Sheriff of Rosshire, informing his Lordship that there were not less than 500 men, and three or four hundred arms, would be necessary to quell the riot, the rioters being in possession of the district.

US: CHIEFLY
The Duke of Hamilton, to whom the Duke of York will remove in a few days, the loss sustained by the fire at Chancery is estimated at 100,000. The Duke has already claimed from different fire offices by the sufferers amount to 65,000. The Cumberland export list of last week mentions that fifty hogsheads of sugar were shipped in the Albion, Capt. Dobson, for Antigua; many persons do not know that condensed smoke is an article of commerce, or that the island of Antigua is indebted for its European verdure to the coal pits in the north. — Black well-hall, adjoining Guildhall, which had for so many years remained in a ruinous state, is at length razed to the ground, and on its site is immediately to be erected a noble building, in which is to be the new Court of King's Bench for the city of London, apartments for the sittings of the Commissioners of Bankrupts, and several of the civic officers. — Mr. Henry Harris, one of the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, has had the new patent of the Dublin Theatre granted exclusively to him for twenty-one years. — A letter from Paris states that Louvel is completely cased in iron; he is chained by the legs, thighs, body, elbows, and wrists, and wears an iron collar or gag, that completely prevents him from bending his head forward. He is chained to the wall by three bolts and locks, and is only permitted to sleep a few minutes at a time, so as just enough to prevent nature from sinking. To reduce his strength, he is likewise frequently blooded.

ELECTIONS.

In speaking of the propriety of learning the opinions of candidates for seats in Parliament, with respect to the amount of the forthcoming Civil List, we mentioned only the City of

London and Westminster, and the county of Middlesex, as contested places near us. We omitted, through an oversight, the Borough: the election there has, however, terminated in the return of the old members. The contest in Westminster goes on slowly; but there all the candidates would avow their abhorrence of the projected increase to the Civil List.

The election for the city closes on Tuesday; but the slowness with which electors vote, on an occasion where there should appear to be so much to stimulate ardent feeling, is incredible. We may at least infer, that if the candidates are zealous, their constituents are not. Perhaps the latter look for a change. Yesterday was the fourth day's polling, and the numbers for the first candidate were nearly a thousand and they were the same day at the election in 1818. We were therefore induced to press our intimation yesterday, by informing the great body of people who yet remain behind, that if they do not come forward, they may rest assured that the close of the election the hustings will be in a great degree inaccessible.

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THE CONSPIRATORS.

The last week has not produced many new incidents connected with the designs of the persons whose machinations in Cato-street were so opportunely interrupted.

On Monday another man, supposed to have been connected with the conspirators, was taken to Bow-street. His apprehension arose out of the following circumstances: — At the time the Coroner's inquest was sitting on the body of the murdered Smithers, Perry, the conductor of the patrol, who was then in attendance, was called out by two soldiers, who informed him that on that day they had been told by a boy of his having discovered a depositary of fire-arms whilst at play in Chapel-street, Paddington, through losing a marble behind some buildings in that street. He went behind the house of Mr. George, a haberdasher and tailor, in search of his marble, and seeing in a closet some fire-arms, a sword, &c. he by chance mentioned it to them, particularly in consequence of having heard of the discovery of the Cato-street gang of assassins. Perry hastened to the spot as soon as possible, where he found an arrow passage leading to the back of Mr. George's premises, and also a closet fastened by a staple, situated under a stair case, which answered the description he had received of the place where the fire-arms were deposited. Perry enquired to whom the closet belonged, and was informed that it belonged to Mr. George, tailor and haberdasher. Mrs. George soon appeared, of whom Perry also inquired how the closet became fastened, when Mrs. George informed him that she had fastened it in consequence of the wind blowing open. He desired her to produce the instrument with which she had fastened the staple. On the door being opened, Perry discovered a shaver, a bayonet, a pistol, a sword, some powder, and balls. He then enquired if those articles belonged to them, and Mrs. George denied that they did. The daughter, who was present during the investigation, wrong her hands, and appeared greatly distressed. Perry then proceeded into the house, and found Mr. George employed as his business as a tailor, who also denied any knowledge of the fire-arms; he admitted that his son occupied a house on the opposite side of the street, and might have deposited the fire-arms in that place. On enquiry it was ascertained that the son had absconded since Wednesday evening, the night of the meeting. Perry desired that Mr. G. would attend at the office, and he himself accompanied Mrs. G. and her daughter. On their arrival they underwent private examinations before Mr. Birnie, but nothing appeared tending to criminate any of them; strong suspicion, however, existed that the son, Robert George, was present at the Cato-street meeting, at the time this fellow murdered Smithers. Since that time the officers have been very vigilant, endeavouring to trace him out. Rulwell and Salmon received information of his being concealed at a house in Howell-street, whether they remained on Sunday morning, but were unsuccessful in finding him; they nevertheless discovered that his anxiety to leave this country was so great, that he had offered himself to be engaged in any capacity whatever, in any vessel going to the East Indies.

They also learned, that having before been a servant on board an Indian man-of-war, they gained intelligence on which they could rely, that the last place he would be at previous to his leaving London would be the Duncannon, Wapping, near the Commercial-road. Three armed men waited for him at seven o'clock, at which time Mr. George entered the house. He enquired for the Gravesend boat, and was informed that it had sailed a few minutes previous. On receiving that information, he appeared extremely angry and disappointed. He called for brandy, water, and a candle. During this time, Mr. Birnie and Salmon had satisfied themselves beyond a doubt of his identity, and being well reasoned to believe that he would be fully prepared with arms for desperate resistance, Salmon snatched an opportunity, when he instantly rushed upon him, and presenting a pistol to his head, exclaimed, “If you offer to stir, I will fire!” Rulwell then handcuffed and properly secured him. On searching him, they however found that he was not prepared with any arms, and his luggage consisted only of his clothes. The officers brought him in a hackney-coach, and lodged him in Covent Garden watch-house. During Monday, they made diligent enquiry as to the manner in which he had disposed of his time since his escape from Cato-street, when they learnt that a lodging had been procured for him in Earl-street, Brick-lane. They also traced out his brother, who lives in that neighbourhood, who denied any knowledge of where he lodged; but the officers discovered that the brother had actually procured the lodgings for him, and in his possession they found a large thick stick, at the bottom of which was a thick iron ferrule, about two inches long, which was hollow at one end, and appeared calculated to receive a pike or dagger; this he acknowledged to have received from his brother George, on parting with him on Sunday evening, previous to his entering the Duncannon Arms. On searching Robert George's lodgings in Earl-street, they did not discover any thing of a serious or dangerous nature. At three o'clock on Monday, the officers arrived at the above office, and reported to Mr. Birnie the result of their examination. The prisoner had previously undergone a private examination before Mr. Birnie, which was reported at the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department, and no orders having been sent for his conveyance there, a commitment was made out for the prisoner to the House of Correction, on a charge of High Treason.

The wives of the prisoners in the Tower have been permitted to have interviews with their husbands in the presence of the warders. These men remain in the same prisons mentioned in The Observer of Sunday last, with the exception of Davidson, who it will be remembered, was sent prisoner to the water-works. This place was found, on account of its largeness, to be extremely cold, and out of compassion to the prisoner, he was removed on Sunday morning to the Bull-tower, immediately behind the Gate of Chain, which is at the extreme east end of Tower and near the new gateway, which has been as was mentioned, closed for the present. On every attention has been paid to the prisoners, so violent in his conduct, that two warders who were in the room with him, were obliged to call in the assistance of the sentinel. Davidson then assailed the two warders and the sentinel with the most outrageous language, calling on them to “butcher” him as once, and with the most horrible oaths told them to take his life. He continued his outrageous conduct for some time, but became more calm when informed that such conduct would lead in the warders applying to have him put in closer confinement. He then became more reflecting, and before night he fell into the deepest state of despondency, and has remained quiet, but dejected ever since. Mr. Beckwith, the gun-maker, of Snowhill, applied to Sir N. Conant, the Chief Magistrate, on Monday, for leave to inspect the premises in Cato-street, and other places, as he suspected some of them might have been stolen from him when his house was broken open by the Spa-fields rioters. He was referred to Mr. Birnie, by whose order the arms were shown to him; he did not recognize any part of them. The pistols were mostly new, of rough manufacture, and very strong.

On Tuesday George underwent an examination before the Privy Council. Wright, Bond, Champion, Lee, Gibbs, and other officers who were present at the affray in Cato-street, attended as witnesses. George was remanded on the charge of High Treason.

There are now several warrants in the hands of the officers against persons suspected of being concerned in the Cato-street Plot, but no further arrests have been made as yet. The late Act of Parliament authorizing a search for arms, has also been largely acted upon this last day or two, in the houses of suspected persons, but hitherto without success.

Mr. Birnie has received, within the last two or three days, upwards of fifty letters affecting to give information of the house of Paine, the man for whose apprehension Government has offered a reward of two hundred pounds. Many of these letters, it is believed, are mere trash, written by mischievous persons, with the view of giving unnecessary trouble, and misleading the police.

On Wednesday a letter was received from Tumbidge, describing a man in all respects resembling the fugitive. He had been enquiring for work among chair-makers, and not being able to succeed there, he went to the Gravesend Lock and Avis two of the patrol, were dispatched in pursuit. On reaching Gravesend, they discovered traces of the man who had been described, and followed him to Maidstone. Here they discovered the house in which he had slept the night before, but he was not there, and they were not again able to get any news of him. They have, in consequence, returned to Bow-street. It is still strongly suspected that Paine is concealed in London.

...to give some degree of plausibility to his position, they generally met on a Sunday morning, however, soon discovered that the debate were any thing but theological; and they were obliged to discontinue their meetings. In their search, they did not succeed in finding an end to them. It is difficult to say, however, in their search, whether they were any thing of importance in the place; but there is a curious coincidence in the fact, that the Duke de Berri was taken off, two or three months ago, which it may be well to notice. Our readers will probably recollect, that in our Police Report about that time, we gave an account of three men being brought before Mr. Birnie, charged with firing pistols off, and creating a disturbance in the Strand, on a Sunday evening. One of these men was Hartley, the fellow who acted as a sort of marshal to the radical processions of Smithfield and Finsbury market places; and he and his fellow prisoners then stated to the magistrate, that they belonged to a society of armed Methodists, who were going out to settle at the Cape of Good Hope. This society they said, met at a house in Great Wild-street, and it now appears that it was the very house in which Wilson, the conspirator, lodged. The men were held in-bail, and a person of respectability was agent, we believe, in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, became bail for Hartley. No importance, however, was attached to the circumstance at the time; but it is suspected that the meetings in Wilson's lodgings were a sort of rehearsal of the Cato-street plot. The lodgings of Davidson, the cabinet maker, have been likewise searched. They are situated in Wellington Cottages, near Lord's Cricket Ground, Paddington. Some trifling articles, which may be used in evidence as proofs of his hostile intentions, were found.

On Thursday, a letter was taken to Mr. Stafford, at Bow-street, by Mr. Wyatt, the proprietor of the Chesham coach, from Mr. Bailey, the high constable of the town of Chesham, Berks, informing him of the arrest of two fellows whom he suspected to have belonged to the Cato-street gang. Mr. Bailey referred to Mr. Wyatt for the particulars of their arrest. Mr. Wyatt stated to Mr. Stafford, that on Wednesday evening, as he was driving the Chesham coach up Maiden-hill, Paddington, he was followed by two men, who desired to be carried down the hill. He drew up, and they got one on the coach, and the other on the roof of the coach. There were no other outside passengers, and but one male passenger within. On the coach stopping at Edgware, the men got down and had some refreshment at Mrs. Perfect's, where the horses were changed. They then got up again and continued the coach till about a quarter before eight, and within about five miles of Chesham. At this time they burst into the most horrible expressions, and asked what passenger there were in the coach? They said they wanted money, & were determined to have some. Mr. Wyatt at first treated what they said as a joke, but then, when he saw that they were serious, he put up in a lone part of the road, and then, to enforce his command, drew forth a large knife, and swore he would stick it into him if he did not obey. This fellow afterwards seized the reins and pulled up the horses himself. The other man then jumped down and opened the coach door, upon which the man inside who suspected his purpose, from something which Wyatt had said, opened the door on the other side—jumped out, and running round seized him by the collar. Wyatt, at the same instant, seized the fellow on the roof, and suddenly threw him over the box. After some time, the miscreants were overpowered, and were constrained to mount the coach again, and were carried on towards Chesham. On getting near the town, one of them jumped off from the box, but, as he was doing so, Wyatt seized him by the bottom of his waistcoat, and cont; he, however, slipped away, leaving his coat and waistcoat behind, threw himself into the river, and got away on the other side. He was fortunately secured on Thursday morning, in a barn in the neighbourhood. On being searched, several articles were found in their possession, and, among others, a silver spoon, which, from the arms engraved on it, appeared to have been stolen from Mrs. Perfect, at Edgware.

Mr. Stafford wrote to Mr. Bailey, requesting him to detain the prisoners in custody, until officers, from Bow-street, were sent down, to enquire more minutely into the circumstances of the case. One of the fellows stated his name to be Aynes, and the other Edwards.

On Thursday the Governors of Goldsmith-fields Prison and Tothill-fields Bridewell received orders from the Secretary of State's Office, to enquire more minutely into the circumstances of the case. One of the fellows stated his name to be Aynes, and the other Edwards.

Agreeable to these orders, Mr. Nodder, the Governor of Tothill-fields Prison, arrived at the Home Office, Whitehall, at one o'clock, in a hackney-coach, with Preston, Simmonds, the footman, and an old man named Hazard, who, it seems, was arrested on Tuesday night.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Adkins, the governor of the House of Correction, assisted by Rutson and Salmon, brought up Robert George, the man who was apprehended at the Douce Arms on Sunday night. Mr. Baker, the new chief magistrate, was in attendance, & the prisoners were all placed in his room under a strong guard of police officers and patrol, previous to their going before the Council.

About two o'clock, a number of the Privy Council having assembled, Hazard was next before them. He is a man apparently upwards of seventy years of age, and much afflicted with palsy.

He is accused of having made his house a rendezvous for the conspirators. He affected, it appears, to keep a sort of reading room, and his house was crowded with the most mischievous Radicals, who met there under pretence of reading newspapers, but in fact to devise measures against government.

Simmonds, the footman, was next taken before the Council, and he remained under examination about twenty minutes, when he was brought back, but he had scarcely taken his seat before he was again called and underwent a second and more rigorous examination. He was then brought down again and replaced with his fellow prisoners. He always appears cool, collected, precise, in his demeanour, and very much at his ease.

In about a quarter of an hour Robert George was called before the Council; and his hands having been taken off, he ascended the stairs with such agility, that the officers had some trouble to keep up with him. He is a young man of very decent exterior, and does not appear to be more than 22. He seems impatient of sitting or remaining in one posture long together; and assumes a consequential swaggering air in all his movements. He did not remain before the Council more than ten minutes; and the whole of the prisoners were then remanded to the same prisons from which they had been brought: Preston, Simmonds, and Hazard, to Tothill-fields; and George to Goldsmith-fields prison.

Preston was not taken before the Council at all; and he manifested much chagrin at the circumstance. He affects to believe that the Council are afraid of hearing a lecture he has prepared for them.

[The Observer, — March 12.]

ASSASSINATION OF THE DUKE DE BERRI.

PRIVATE LETTER.

Paris, Feb. 14, 1820.

Since I have written to you from this place I have never done it with such melancholy impressions as I feel at this moment. The most horrible and most dastardly of murders have been perpetrated upon the person of the Duke de Berri. He is no more. He breathed his last at six o'clock this morning. It is difficult to get an accurate and detailed account of all the particulars, but I believe you may rest upon the following:—The Duke and Duchess de Berri went last night to the Opera. As soon as it was over, about 12 o'clock, the Duke handed the Duchess into the carriage, and was about to follow her, the servant assisting him with his arm, when the assassin who was by the side of this servant, pushed him violently away, and at the same instant struck a poniard (some say a sharpened file) into the Duke's body just beneath his breast. The servant recovered himself, and caught the Duke as he was falling. The assassin attempted to escape, and actually ran into two windows before he was taken. Upon seeing this attempt, the Duchess sprung from the carriage and fell upon the Duke. He was carried into one of the apartments of the Opera, and there, after a few hours suffering, he died. As well as other persons, the Royal family. Another account, however, says, that he was conveyed to the Bois de Boulogne, and expired in the arms of his Father (Monsieur) and the King. The first I believe to be the fact. The body was then removed to the Hall of Henry IV, in the Louvre, where it now is. You may easily suppose what they all suffer, and especially the poor Duchess. She, too, is reported to be in the family way; but such a shock will, it is to be feared, put an end to all hopes of an heir to the Throne. May the Almighty, in his mercy, save her and her infant she bears within her; and in due time may an heir to the Throne of the Bourbons arise and live to revenge his poor father's death, and defeat the wishes of his enemies. The wretch who committed this crime is a journeyman saddler in the King's service, being constantly employed at the King's stables. I have not learnt his name.

Of course there are various reports as to what were the motives for such a base action, the nature of which motives you may judge from the persons who state them: Upon being asked, it is said, by the Minister of the Interior what was his reason for such an act, the criminal answered, "I have no account to give to any one, I have done it; and if it was not done sooner, it was only because I had no opportunity; I have intended it these four years." Upon being told that the Duke wished him to be pardoned, he said, "I do not want his pardon or his favour."

This day was to have brought forward the message from the King, with the plan for the amendment of the Charter in regard to the law of Elections. I went to the Chamber, not with the expectation of hearing it, but to know what was done. The first thing was a letter from the President of the Council to the President of the Chamber, stating the horrible event that had happened. As soon as the President had read it, Count Labourdonnaye went to the Tribune, and after an appropriate exordium upon the subject, proposed that a Committee should be appointed instantly to draw up an Address to the King upon the occasion. He was followed by General Roy, who, as far as I could hear, proposed an immediate verbal address by a Deputation of the Chamber. They however, unanimously agreed to M. de Labourdonnaye's motion. It seems from one expression in this gentleman's speech, that he considers the matter, in some measure, as political, for in describing the assassination, he said it was perpetrated by a man who had no other object in view than to assassinate the Duke. "Un homme personnel." The Chamber, however, appointed a Special Commission, and, as soon as it is prepared, they meet in the Chamber of Deputies, to receive and discuss the report. It is supposed that great difficulties will arise if the Commission or Committee should consist of such heterogeneous members as the case, if a Comte de Montmorency, a Sebastiani, &c.

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His house the Duke de Berri on the very evening of his assassination, died on Wednesday, in consequence of the shock he experienced on hearing of that dreadful event. Madame Greffulh, his lady, is in a very alarming state of health.

The King of Sardinia has by an edict prohibited all games of chance in his dominions. A request has been made by the Foreign Ministers accredited to his Majesty, that he should order the same prohibition to be extended to his Kingdom.

Highness the Duke de Berri, who was separated from his family by the death of his father, was found in the body, or here lies the Duke de Berri, and Most Puissant Ferdinand D'Artois, King of France. Died at Paris, on the 14th of February, 1820, aged 24 years, a victim of violence. His person was seized by a man who seized Louisa, a pension from the Duke de Berri. The Duke de Berri has written to the President of the Chamber, to withdraw his proposition. The Duke de Berri has left side united with the Duke de Berri. M. de Clausel did not see verbal as a cause, not therefore be possible. The Duke de Berri has been considered him; he will be the number of the Duke de Berri, which contained imprudent insinuations, have been made at the request of the Duke de Berri.

SURRECTION IN SPAIN.

Letters from Cadiz of the 8th, and from Madrid of the 14th, announce, that during the afternoon of the 4th, the garrison of Cadiz and the redoute of St. Fernando, compelled the Insurgents, by a very brisk cannonade, to abandon their positions of St. Banez and Ariglo, where they had endeavoured to raise batteries.

The Cottadura is now an impregnable fortress. It is defended by 51 pieces of artillery, and by a garrison composed chiefly of the marines, under the command of Captain Don Jose Primo Rivera.

The corps of Insurgents who marched out of the Isla de Leon, under the command of Colonel Riego, to seek for provisions, and who had been compelled to march upon Algeiras, returned on the 7th towards Veger de le Frontera, for the purpose of again entering the Isla, but the Royal troops being stationed between Veger and Chiclana. Riego was unable to effect his return to the Isla de Leon. Pressed and harassed by the King's troops, he has suffered some desertions to the number it is said of 300 men.

The events of which the environs of Cadiz are the theatre, have not interrupted the departure of the packets for the Spanish Colonies; and the Madrid Gazette of the 15th announces, that the galliot Encantadora will sail from Cadiz on the 25th of February, with the Government and private letters for all parts of America.

A letter from Madrid contains the following details relative to the death of the famous robber chief, Melchior:—"An immense crowd assembled in the Plaza Mayor, anxious to witness the punishment of a man whose fame far exceeded his exploits, which, indeed, were limited to robbing in Estremadura, and to carrying off the Duke de Berri on the very evening of his assassination, died on Wednesday, in consequence of the shock he experienced on hearing of that dreadful event. Madame Greffulh, his lady, is in a very alarming state of health."

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THE ROYAL CEMETERY AT WINDSOR.—The architecture and construction of this building, we have already given a description. In the niche nearest the centre his late Majesty's coffin lies; at the niche immediately adjoining on the right hand, is the Queen's; on the left of the King's is the Princess Amelia's. It is said that the remaining two late niches at each extremity will be filled by the coffin of the late Duchess of Brunswick and the late Duke of Kent. In the right shelf within the railing, and in the first compartment of the Gothic column, will be placed the coffin

	RENT.	Rs. Q. R.
Handy 22 md.		8 0 0
White, Bombay Candy.		45 0 0
Malay, } per S. Cd. of 21 mds.		50 0 0
White, Bombay Candy.		45 0 0
BENJAMIN, 1 sort, } per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37 1/2 lb.		20 0 0
Ditto Europe market, Ditto ditto.		30 0 0
BOTTLES, per dozen		2 0 0
BRIMSTONE, per Surat Candy of 22 mds.		60 0 0
Stick, Europe Ditto		96 0 0
CAMPHOR, China, per S.m.d. of 42 seers		20 0 0
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4, } per boll. 5 to 8, }		28 0 0
CANVAS, Bengal, Ditto Twine,		11 0 0
CARDAMUMS, Mala, } per Surat md. of 42 seers		65 0 0
CASSIA, China, Sumatra, Buda, Malabar,		00 2 5
CLOVES, Eastern, per Surat md. of 42 seers		65 0 0
Hourbon, no demand		62 0 0
COCHINEAL, good, per pound.		14 2 0
COFFEE, Mocha, per Surat md.		20 0 0
Bourbon, Java, Rajapore,		none
COIR, Amdiva, Lacadavia, Ceylon,		70 0 0
COPPER, Sweathing, } per Cwt. Cd. of 21 Md.		55 0 0
Plate, Bolts, Japan, Poccian,		32 0 0
COPRAH, Bombay candy 22 mds.		38 0 0
COPPERAS, Mocha, Brazil,		3 0 0
CORDAGE, Patent, } per cwt.		30 0 0
COTTON, Ahmood, Ditto Toomil, Bowinghur, Ditto Toomil, Linree Wudwan, Ditto Toomil, Kutch, Ditto Toomil, Mangrole & Pore, Rajapore,		250 0 0
CUREAT, per Surat maund		7 0 0
CUMMIN, Seed, per Surat maund		10 0 0
DAMMER, Malacca Raw, } per S. Cy. of 22 mds.		25 0 0
Ditto boiled		22 0 0
ELEPHANT'S TEETH, 1st sort, 2d ditto, 3d ditto,		65 0 0
GALL NUTS, E. M. Ghee, Caranthy,		50 0 0
GINGER, Bengal, } per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.		40 0 0
GRAM, Surat, } per Cy. of 8 Parah		22 0 0
Bonnagur, & Goga,		26 0 0

GUN, Animi, garbled	per Surat maund	12 00
Arabic	per Surat Candy	120 00
Gambage	lb.	1 00
Galbanum	Surat Candy	114 00
Olibanum	per Surat maund	15 00
Myrrh	per lb.	1 00
GUNPOWDER, Bengal	per 100	12 00
GUNNEE, Patte	per 100	12 00
Ditto Beng.	per 100	12 00
Ditto T. W.	per Bombay Candy	60 00
HEMP, Kacuan	per Ditto	55 00
Snuff	per Surat Candy	500 00
HINGR, European Market	per 44 seers	1 00
INDIGO Bengal, European Market	per S. md.	80 00
IRON, S. md.	Surat candy	55 00
Ditto Fish Square	per 100	28 00
Ditto Fish Square	per 100	34 00
Ditto Fish Square	per 100	38 00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch	per cwt.	9 00
4 a 10	per cwt.	32 00
Hoops	per cwt.	10 00
Kentledge	per cwt.	10 00
LEAD, Pig ditto	Rs. per cwt.	10 00
Sheet	per cwt.	10 00
Red	per cwt.	11 00
White	per cwt.	14 00
China	per Gallon	6 00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per pound	2 30
MACB, good	Surat md.	7 00
MUHJEET	per cwt.	6 00
Mocha	per cwt.	64 00
Bussorah	Ditto	45 00
NAILES, Copper	per lb.	2 00
Ditto Brass	per Bombay md.	3 20
NUTMEGS	Ditto ditto	5 10
OIL, Coconut 1 sort	per Moora 25 to	35 00
Ditto Jengly	per lb.	0 10
PADDY	per barrel	15 00
PAINTS, best white mixed	per barrel	80 00
Black	per barrel	70 00
Green	per barrel	13 00
Yellow	per barrel	10 00
Red	per barrel	12 00
Blue	per barrel	12 00
PEPPER, Malabar	per Bombay candy	140 00
Bhatcole	per Bombay candy	142 00
Eastern	per Bombay candy	140 00
PEEPUR	per S. maund	6 00
Maol	per ditto	6 10
PITCH	per barrel	15 00
PROVISIONS Irish	per Tierce	80 00
Bengal	per Tierce	70 00
PUTCHOCK	Surat maund	13 00
QUICKSILVER	Rs. per Surat maund	31 00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort	per Eng	8 00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7 00
Ditto Moongy	do. do.	5 10
Ditto Cargo	do. do.	6 00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil	per pound	25 00
Mocha	per Surat maund	2 00
SAGO	Surat maund	21 00
SALAMONIAC	per cwt. of 40 lbs	120 00
SALT, Rock	per Surat maund	18 00
SALT PETRE	per Bag	135 00
SANDAL WOOD, good	per Bombay maund	135 00
SHELL, M. Pearl	Cet.	13 00
ILK, N. M. K. K.	per pucker seer	15 00
Ditto Canton	15 seers to a B'bay md.	15 00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14 00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13 00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort	per Gallon	12 00
Holland	per Case	50 00
Bengal Rum	per Gallon	1 20
STEEL, in Tube	per cwt.	10 00
Bundle	per cwt.	11 00
STICK, Lac, Bengal	per Surat maund	6 00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort	per Bag	25 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	22 00
Ditto Batavia in	per md. 41 1/2 seers	none
Cannister	per Surat md. of 41 seers	5 25
Ditto 2 sort	per Surat md. of 43 1/2 seers	5 10
Ditto 3 sort	do. do.	4 00
Candy Chiachu	per Surat md. of 43 1/2 seers	10 00
do. Canton	do. do.	8 10
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7 20
Ditto 3 sort	do. do.	7 00
Siam Soft	per barrel	5 20
TAR, Stockholm	per Barrel	30 00
TERRA Japonica	per Bag	40 00
Ghaatee	per Bag	80 00
Pegne	per Bag	none
TIN PLATES	per box	20 00
in large slab	per S. md. 40 seers	12 00
TINCAL	Surat maund	13 00
Borax	per barrel	4 20
TURPENTINE	per gallon	32 00
Spirits	per Surat maund	10 00
TURMERIC, Bengal, none	per Surat maund	28 00
TUTENAGUE	per paper	1 10
VERDIGREASE	per Surat maund	19 00
VERMILLION, China	per Bombay maund	16 00
VIRIOL, Blue	per dozen	40 00
WAX, Beeh	per Surat maund	10 00
WINE, Claret, English	per dozen	10 00
Port	per dozen	10 00
Madefra 1 sort	per	100 00
WHEAT, Jumbooter	per Cd. of 8 Parah	35 00
Ditto Red	per Cd. of 8 Parah	34 00
Hanna, White	per Cd. of 8 Parah	40 00
Rajapoor	per Cd. of 8 Parah	32 00
Bengal	per Bag	6 00
Spanish Dollars	per 100	222 00
German Crowns	per 100	215 00
Venetians	per 100	498 00
Gubbas	per 100	48 00
Freight to England	None	
Loose Freight	None	
To China	None	
To Bengal	None	